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WEATHER — PARIS: Occasional snow, 45-52 (41-51). Tomorrow: Little snow, 45-52 (41-51). London: Rain, 45-52 (41-51). Tomorrow: Rain, 45-52 (41-51). New York: Snow, 45-52 (41-51). Tomorrow: Snow, 45-52 (41-51).
SPECIAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Cease-Fires Halt Most of Fighting South Vietnam

By Ralph Blumenthal

HANOI, Dec. 24 (UPI)—A tenuous Christmas peace settled in Vietnam tonight. At 6 p.m. Saigon time, the Americans and the Vietnamese joined a holiday cease-fire begun 17 hours by the Communists.

French to Allow Kin of POWs Demonstrate

PARIS, Dec. 24 (UPI)—French authorities said yesterday they will authorize a group of American women and men to demonstrate in front of the North Vietnamese embassy in Paris tomorrow to ask for news of their husbands and fathers captured by Hanoi.

Marine Corps Bears Robb Charges

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Marine Corps said yesterday it found no substance to a charge that a massacre was committed in Vietnam by men under command of Maj. Charles S. Brown, son-in-law of former President John F. Kennedy.

Measure for Veto Is Political

Nixon's Economic Advisers Commend Signing Tax Bill

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—The department of the Treasury has recommended to President Nixon that he sign the tax bill, which would cut the rate of the House staff, however, are in the idea of a veto.

Effect of Veto
Revenue loss would result from extension of the tax rate at a 5 percent rate, from through June, would produce in the excise taxes on automobiles and telephone service would go into effect Jan. 1.

Reasoning of these agencies is the same in all cases: would cost the government in lost tax collections in 1971 fiscal year, which would be July 1 and for which the House will submit its bill in January.

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Bethlehem, Christmas 1969

An Israeli Soldier on Guard Against Terrorist Attack During Ceremonies at Bethlehem Yesterday

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 24 (Reuters)—The bells of Bethlehem pealed out their Christmas message today as Israeli troops posted on rooftops and neighboring hills testified to the continuing strife in the land where the Prince of Peace was born.

For New Plane and Missile Pentagon Awards Contracts In 7-Billion-Dollar Program

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—The Pentagon last night awarded two contracts for new weapons for the 1970s—an Air Force fighter to control the skies and a shipboard missile to protect the Navy fleet.

The idea is to delay any decision on producing the F-15 in quantity until the costs are determined in the development stage—hoping to avoid the big cost overruns experienced on other airplane programs.

RCA won the Navy advanced surface missile system contract that could run up to \$1 billion, according to the company. The Navy limited itself last night to \$252.9 million for the development of the missile called Aegis. Production, as in the case of the F-15, will depend on the test results.

Aegis is designed to knock down aircraft threatening the fleet. Aegis also is designed to combat other missiles fired from surface ships, like the Soviet Styx that the Egyptians used to sink the Israeli destroyer Eilat in 1967.

RCA said Aegis will be able to launch anti-submarine rockets as well. The Aegis will be mounted on the Navy's new guided missile ships.

The statement accompanied the release of the 677-page report of the secretary's commission on pesticides telling of their relationship to environmental health.

Pesticides have been of major importance to mankind, Mr. Finch said, "however, their secondary effects and related hazards have caused increasing concern for the health of man and the life systems in our global environment."

"We should clearly recognize that to wait until the proof concerning all hazards from pesticide usage is academically indisputable may be more dangerous to us and our environment than we can afford."

"We must consider what is presently known about pesticide hazards in light of the many unknowns concerning further potential hazards to man or other living organisms," he said.



As the octogenarian patriarch, Archbishop Alberto Gori, arrived, flanked by fire Israeli mounted police bearing lances and pennants, helmeted Israeli troops with automatic weapons and civilian police seemed to outnumber the pilgrims in Manger Square, in front of the Church of the Nativity, built over the grotto where Christ was born.

Cost of Italy's 'Hot Autumn'

ROME, Dec. 24 (AP)—Italy's Communist union, the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, said last night that the "hot autumn" of labor agitation has cost the country 400 million hours in lost labor in four months because of strikes.

The union said that 58 contracts involving almost four million workers have been renewed since the agitation began early in September. Several contracts still up for renegotiation include 95,000 public transport workers and 90,000 employees of the state-run electricity company.

Finch Announces New Steps In Regulation of Pesticides

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Secretary of Welfare Robert H. Finch announced yesterday a series of protective measures for use of pesticides, saying "we must act now or face the consequences of having acted too late."

To further protect the public, Mr. Finch said in a statement, his department's legislative authority in this area also needs to be strengthened.

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'No Gain at All' At Arab Summit, Nasser Declares

By Raymond H. Anderson

RABAT, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Arab leaders decamped swiftly today from the luxuries of the Hilton Hotel and plush, tightly guarded villas, some humiliated, others angry and a few relieved after the stunning collapse of the summit conference intended to tighten Arab military and economic unity against Israel.

The conference, which had been proclaimed by some Egyptians as the "liberation summit," fell apart, despite painstaking preparations by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, when Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, two wealthy oil states, bluntly refused to increase contributions for a buildup of Arab armies to prepare for a war with Israel.

[In Cairo, meanwhile, according to a United Press International report, the Egyptian government released a partial text of Mr. Nasser's speech to the conference in which the Egyptian leader said the summit had failed.]

"It seems to me the summit did not bring any gain at all," the text reads. "In my opinion, clearly we should declare in a joint communiqué that the conference failed so as not to deceive people and give them false hope," Mr. Nasser said.

Who Should Pay
The summit meeting had opened Sunday, amid a few discordant notes among the 14 Arab countries and the Palestinian commandos, in a general spirit of cooperation and harmony on the major objective—recovery of Arab lands lost to Israel in the 1967 war and a solution for the plight of a million in a half Palestinian refugees.

It broke apart, without even a final communiqué, when the discussions turned to specific issues of who should pay for what in a unified Arab mobilization.

It was the first Arab summit conference to end without issuing a communiqué, Associated Press reported.

[Morocco's King Hassan II, chairman of the conference, told a news conference afterward that the leaders issued no communiqué because they did not think it was needed.]

Asked whether the Arab leaders had abandoned the search for a political settlement with Israel, King Hassan said, "This is exactly one of the reasons why we did not want to issue a communiqué."

"Personally, I don't think there can be peace in the Middle East, even if there were separate peace treaties, if the Palestine problem were not settled. For no Arab leader would consider he was honoring his obligations toward the region or to the Arab world if he made a separate peace ignoring the fate of millions of Palestinian refugees and deported people," King Hassan said.

Pressure for Money
The focus of pressure for money was on the Arab world's major oil producers, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya.

The revolutionary leader of Libya, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

No Compensation to U.S. For Wheelus, Libyan Says

TRIPOLI, Libya, Dec. 24 (AP)—The United States will receive no compensation for withdrawing from Wheelus Air Force Base by June 30, 1970, a top member of the Revolutionary Council said today.

Capt. Abdul Salam Jalloud, a member of the council who led the Libyan delegation at negotiations with the United States in Tripoli, also said the giant 2,000-acre, \$100-million Air Force base would remain the property of the Libyan people.

He added that owners of private land where the base was built would receive property indemnities from the government.

Mr. Jalloud made no mention of possible equipment sales by the United States to Libyan authorities, as mentioned by Secretary of State William F. Rogers. He told a Libyan News Agency interviewer that two American camps would already be evacuated within the next month. He said the camps were El Uotia, a firing range, and Sirte, a small camp.

Neither camp is part of the Wheelus base territory.

Hearing Urged
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—A congressional hearing called for congressional hearings into the "pending \$100 million giveaway" of Wheelus Air Force Base in Libya.

Rep. Berran Podell, D., N.Y., said the United States was giving up the base at the urging of American oil companies with investments in Libya who want to "appease that country by handing over the base and its machinery."



SOMEbody—SOMEwhere—GOOFED—If things in this complex world were simpler, then the man in the painting above—being cheered by Chinese students—would be Mao Tse-tung as a youth going off to lead a strike in Anyuan, and an almost exact replica hanging in the Vatican press room would be the portrait of a young priest in a long robe walking through the countryside. But, things being what they are, it appears that the Italian artist who did the Vatican painting used the Mao portrait, which appeared in a Chinese magazine, as a model. Bah, humbug, said in effect the Vatican's press officer, refusing to take down the press room painting, "Every artist has the right to draw inspiration where he chooses."

Nasser Sees No Gains at Arab Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Col. Moamer al-Kozafy, expressed readiness to be generous but King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and the Emir of Kuwait, Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, demurred.

Arab unity, fragile at best among a collection of leftist revolutionaries, moderates and arch conservative monarchs, disintegrated.

Mr. Nasser bitterly criticized the two monarchs, swept his papers from the desk and walked out of the hall. Col. Kozafy hurried after him, trying in vain to persuade the Egyptian leader to return. The other Arabs soon followed.

All paused at the exit of the hotel, putting on a show of harmony, smiling and chatting as photographers snapped pictures, and then hastened to their villas in black limousines with motorcycle escorts.

The walkout by Mr. Nasser shattered the restraint of Arab leaders who had gone to the summit reluctantly. The Syrians, in a huff because the summit had failed in its objective of preparing for a war, boycotted a ceremonial closing session. Because their rival Syrian Baathists had boycotted the meeting, the Iraqis felt compelled to do likewise to show they were not more willing to break up the summit than everyone else was.

The Southern Yemenis, irked from the beginning because of recent border fighting with Saudi Arabia, also stayed away, declaring that they had felt all along that war with Israel was the only answer, not half-hearted military preparations against a background of efforts for a political solution.

Although there was some downcast comment in the Hilton lobby that "there will be dancing in the streets of Tel Aviv" over the break-up of the summit, not everyone here was so sure.

One possible victim of the summit collapse was a still-nourished hope of Mr. Nasser, King Hussein of Jordan and some other leaders for an ultimate solution of the conflict with Israel through political means.

Israelis Bomb Along Canal; Egypt Says It Downed a Jet

TEL AVIV, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—

Israeli planes attacked Egyptian targets on the Suez Canal front in two air strikes today, an Israeli Army spokesman reported.

A raid lasting only a few minutes this morning on the southern sector was followed by an attack this afternoon in the central sector of the waterway.

All planes returned safely from both raids, the spokesman said. [The Egyptian military command claimed one Israeli Mirage was shot down and another hit by Egyptian anti-aircraft fire, the Associated Press reported from Cairo.]

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today that with Israeli command of the air over the Suez Canal front, Egypt could never dream of renewing all-out war.

Reviewing the security situation, Gen. Dayan said in Jerusalem that Israel's position in the air on the Egyptian front is good.

The almost daily Israeli air strikes against Egypt are a part of Israel's answer to the war of attrition waged by President Nasser on the Suez Canal since last summer, he added.

Speaking to labor members of the Knesset (parliament), Gen. Dayan noted two new factors which have been introduced on the Suez front during the past summer: increased air activity and Egyptian raiding parties into Israeli-held territory.

The Soviet Ambassador, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, gave Secretary of State William F. Rogers a written response to the American formulations, submitted on Oct. 28.

Bitterly criticized by Israel and unsatisfactory to the Arabs, they reflect Mr. Rogers's controversial "balanced" policy aimed at breaking the long Arab-Israeli deadlock.

The State Department spokesman, Robert J. McNamara, said that a preliminary examination of the Soviet reply indicated that it is not constructively responsive.

A meeting between Mr. Rogers and Mr. Dobrynin took place unexpectedly shortly after the secretary defended his policy at a news conference.

On his way home to Cairo, President Nasser will also fly on from Algiers to Tripoli tomorrow night for scheduled talks with Libyan and Sudanese leaders.

Unconfirmed reports said the Iraqi delegation to the summit would also take part in the Tripoli talks, which will discuss joint defense measures against Israel in the light of the failure to reach agreement on a mobilization plan at the Rabat talks.

Israelis Pleased JERUSALEM, Dec. 24 (AP)—Israelis were pleased over the outcome of the Arab summit conference, but leaders cautiously withheld immediate comment.

The daily Maariv said: "The Rabat summit, which even put the wind up a power like the United States, was exposed as a scarecrow."

Russians Cool To U.S. Policy For Middle East

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (NYT).—

The Soviet Union replied yesterday to the latest American proposals for a Middle East settlement, and the State Department said that the reply did not appear to be constructive.

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Athens Puts Emphasis on Ties With U.S.

Underscores Role As Loyal Ally

(Continued from Page 1)

heart of town a former cabinet minister talks of the humiliation and shame many Greeks feel over their repressive government. He says that as a friend of the United States he is disgusted by its attitude.

But in an expensive nightclub, as a blonde sings Greek and American songs, a successful businessman extols the wonders of the colonels' regime. It is quiet and calm now, he says, with no strikes by his workers and no increase in his taxes—an honest regime.

In government offices and at pro-regime newspapers, officials describe the withdrawal from the Council of Europe, carried out before the members could vote, as a victory for national dignity.

Afraid of Isolation The regime is now really afraid of international isolation, a Western diplomat said. This is the time for the United States to move. I know Greece is a value to NATO allies. But it's about time the United States tried something new—tough talk.

The Greek question will be the new standard of anti-Americanism in Europe, said an opponent of the government.

Despite Greece's importance on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's southern flank, the foes of the government are hoping that the final embrace by the United States symbolized by lifting the partial ban on aid will be avoided. Clear signs of disapproval from Washington, they say, remain a weak resistance.

It seems clear that the aid, including tanks, jet aircraft, heavy artillery and warships, is likely to come sooner than democracy. By adhering to a vague timetable for reforms, the government is not making it any easier for new players of American action.

Military considerations may prove decisive and opponents of the military rulers see their hopes slipping away.

Interest in Moscow The anti-Communist colonels, meanwhile, have been showing increasing interest in Moscow recently. Within the last week alone Soviet and Greek officials have taken part in laying the cornerstone of a Soviet-built power plant, signed a new trade agreement and announced an arrangement looking to the possible arrival of Soviet technicians to explore peat reserves in northern Greece.

A feeble effort at blackmail, a diplomat commented. "A serious reflection of the Nasserite elements in the government," said a Greek who supports it. "They see that Nasser takes a neutralist stand, gets help from the Russians and persecutes his Communists at home."

Whatever the motives of Athens, a key question for Mr. Nasser concerns the credibility of the government's domestic policies. One reason a majority of the Council of Europe decided to oppose Greece was that they no longer believed its pledges to move toward democracy.

So far Mr. Papadopoulos has indicated no new concessions. His new timetable, still obscure, calls first for local elections and then for a year's notice before general elections. This could mean anything, but it is considered doubtful that the parliamentary voting will be held within the next three years. Officials say privately that when elections do come, "it will be between us and us."

The government is a mild dictatorship, which tries hard for popularity by giving the impression of nationalism, with emphasis on education, new hospitals and roads. Wage increases have outstripped prices in the past 23 months and the government has said that no tax increases are needed for the 1970 budget because steps against tax dodging have been so effective.

That does not mean that the people are happy. "It's like the story of the spy," a young waiter said. "You take it, put it in a cage, love it, coddle it, tell it that you love it, rub its back. Then you try to wonder why it isn't happy. The answer is, it can't fly any more. Like the Greeks, it's lost its freedom."

A spokesman acknowledged this meant the wing broke but said it apparently had nothing to do with previous wing problems which resulted in at least one crack and a failure in a wing part called the carry-through box. All 223 F-111 aircraft have been grounded pending a complete investigation of the Nevada crash, the 15th loss of such a plane.

Caution Advised To Pill Switchers LONDON, Dec. 24 (UPI).—Women switching to lower estrogen content birth-control pills should take additional contraceptive precautions for at least six weeks, the British Medical Journal said today.

Two weeks ago a government committee advised women to switch to pills with a lower level of the chemical hormone to avoid the risk of thrombosis. At the time, the Family Planning Association suggested that women switching pills take two weeks additional precautionary measures to avoid pregnancy.

The medical journal report said the two-week period was not sufficient.

Obote Leaves Hospital KAMPALA, Dec. 24 (AP).—President Milton Obote of Uganda, who was shot in the face last Friday, left the hospital here today and returned home for Christmas.



FRIENDLY GREETING—This photo taken in Hanoi last Dec. 17 and released Tuesday in San Francisco shows Mrs. Madeleine Duckles shaking hands with Mark Gartley, of Greenville, Maine, and Mrs. Cora Weiss chatting with Paul Gordon Brown, of Newton, Mass. (center) and Bill Mayhew (right), of New Manchester, W.V.

Women's Peace Group Got 132 POW Names

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24 (UPI).—Two members of the

Women's Strike for Peace yesterday released the names of 132 American prisoners of war, and said they talked to three during a two-week visit to North Vietnam who were "militantly against the war."

The women told a news conference they brought back 138 letters from the 132 prisoners, some whose families had not heard from them for years.

Mrs. Cora Weiss, Mrs. Madeleine Duckles, and Mrs. Ethel Taylor, returned from Hanoi last Sunday. Mrs. Weiss and Mrs. Duckles held a news conference here. They said they spent about an hour talking to the three prisoners the night of Dec. 17.

They identified them as Mark Gartley, 25, Paul Gordon Brown, 26, and Bill Mayhew, 27. "They spoke highly of the anti-war movement and spoke militantly against the war," the women said.

First Mail Mrs. Weiss said many of the families for whom they brought mail have not heard from their men before. Others will be getting the first mail from them in one or two years, she said.

The chief of North Vietnam's delegation to the Paris peace talks said Monday that Hanoi would notify prisoners' families "directly" from now on about captives, because the United States was withholding information.

The family of one prisoner, Henry Hope Fowler, confirmed that the letter brought back by the two women was the first they had had from him in 2 1/2 years.

"It was the happiest day of our lives... We were stunned with happiness," Mrs. C. H. Becker, Mr. Fowler's grandmother said.

She indicated, however, the U.S. government had not withheld information about him and that he had been classified as a prisoner of war after first being listed as missing in action. There was no explanation why his letters had never got through.

She said, Mr. Fowler's mother, Mrs. M. P. Fowler, "wrote him 130 letters, but no letters ever came until two days ago."

Mrs. Weiss and Mrs. Duckles said they visited a prison camp near Hanoi and found it clean and there were "more shade trees than we expected."

Mrs. Weiss called on the State Department to release the full list of names of prisoners.

"I challenge them to release the names of confirmed prisoners," she said. "I understand the State Department has a list of names it has not released."

The women, who left the United States Dec. 5 on their trip to Hanoi via Paris, said all the prisoners in North Vietnam would receive Christmas dinner.

"We heard them singing Christmas carols," said Mrs. Duckles. They said the men spent their time exercising, playing cards, chess and checkers, playing the guitar, singing and gardening.

The women reported that the North Vietnamese have been maintaining the graves of some pilots who have died, in the belief that their families will want to visit them after the war is over.

They reported that families of prisoners could send a letter a month and a package of less than six pounds every other month to the POWs by addressing them with the prisoner's name and serial number, care of "Camp of Detention for U.S. Pilots Captured in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Hanoi, DRVN," and writing "Via Moscow" on the envelope.

Perot Hoping To Talk With Hanoi Chief

By Jon Nordheimer

BANGKOK, Dec. 24 (NYT).—

The Texas industrialist H. Ross Perot said his personal representatives were holding private talks with North Vietnamese diplomats in an undisclosed location today to attempt to arrange a meeting between himself and Premier Pham Van Dong.

Mr. Perot, 39, said he was reluctant to reveal details, in order to avoid jeopardizing the outcome. He appeared pleased that Hanoi was now willing to at least hear his appeal and "cross the barrier of suspicion."

Mr. Perot told a news conference here that he had requested to meet with the premier at any site of the North Vietnamese leader's choosing to discuss his wish to deliver 75 tons of Christmas gifts, food and medical supplies to an estimated 1,400 American prisoners of war held by Hanoi.

"Anytime two parties are talking it's an encouraging sign," he said. "We're not diplomats, we're businessmen and we've had no experience in diplomacy, but we're learning fast."

Inspection Offer Mr. Perot said he has offered to let the North Vietnamese inspect the supplies he has transported half-way around the world.

There were indications later in the day that Mr. Perot intended to go to Vietnam, the Laotian capital, and await some response from Hanoi there.

The second airliner chartered by Mr. Perot's organization, United We Stand, was standing by in Los Angeles with another cargo of supplies.

The Dallas businessman, who made his multi-million dollar fortune by developing new trends in the computer industry, said his first intrusion into diplomatic affairs was analogous to his experience in the business world.

"It's like almost anything I've ever done, and staying power and single-mindedness of purpose are the most important ingredients to bring into this," he said. Mr. Perot smiled when asked if he would go home if Hanoi refused his latest overture.

"Like fisherman?" "We're like a fisherman who just started," he said. "We're just beginning to put out the lines. I'm prepared to wait a long, long time."

He said Hanoi's initial rejection of his proposal to bring Christmas supplies to the prisoners could be traced to his mistakes as a neophyte in the world of diplomacy. "The North Vietnamese have viewed this trip with considerable suspicion and I don't blame them. I would, too, if I were in their shoes. I interpret this as a fact that we've done a really bad job of informing them about the purpose of our trip."

He said that if North Vietnam treated prisoners humanely, as Hanoi has contended, then it would be in the interest of peace to allow private American citizens to advertise it. He said "typical" American misgivings concerning a negotiated peace with Hanoi were centered on the fear of the wanton slaughter of South Vietnamese once American troops were withdrawn.

Evidence that Hanoi treated U.S. prisoners in accordance with international regulations would go a long way toward removing those fears, Mr. Perot said.

Pravda Sees Opposition in U.S. To SALT Talks MOSCOW, Dec. 24 (AP).—The Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda said today that the opening round of strategic arms limitation talks in Helsinki was a "positive step" opposed by the "U.S. military-industrial complex."

"In the United States sober-minded leaders find it advisable to raise a barrier to the unbridled arms race," the paper said. "At the same time it would be wrong to ignore the voices of discontent and irritation to be heard in certain Western countries. These come from the U.S. military-industrial complex and other opponents of international détente."

The article concluded that achievement of "reasonable and mutually acceptable decisions" for curbing the strategic arms race would meet the vital interests of the Soviet and American peoples, as, indeed, the peoples of the whole world.

Christmas Cease-Fires Halt Most Fighting in Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

Some of these violations—as was expected this time—were minor and seemed the result of the failure of enemy leaders to transmit cease-fire orders to troops in the field.

The Saigon military governor said in a communique this morning that rumors that the Viet Cong were planning another attack on the capital at Christmas were false.

He denied newspaper reports quoting Viet Cong prisoners as saying that the guerrillas had set up 300 mortar and rocket positions around the city, and that 2,000 troops of the North Vietnamese Army's 8th Division were moving toward Saigon.

"The capital's security protection by our armed forces is excellent," he said.

Investigations to Visit My Lai WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Leaders of an Army investigation of the alleged My Lai massacre will go to Vietnam after Christmas for a ten-day study of the original field investigation which found no grounds for disciplinary action against any of the men involved.

The Army announced today that Lt. Gen. William B. Peers, head of the inquiry board, and two civilian special counsels, Robert MacCraty and Jerome K. Walsh Jr., will head the party that will leave Friday for Saigon.

The bulk of the inquiry group will remain at the Pentagon to continue interrogation of soldiers, officers and others with first-hand knowledge of what happened at My Lai on March 16, 1968.

The inquiry group, which has been holding closed hearings in the Pentagon for nearly four weeks, has a key figure to appear Saturday. He is Staff Sgt. David Mitchell, who has been charged with assault with intent to commit murder involving 30 South Vietnamese civilians.

Kansas Fire Kills 7 PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 24 (UPI).—Seven persons were overcome by fumes early today after a fire broke out in the kitchen of their two-story home.

U.S. Tightens Restrictions On Pesticides

New Report Voices Fears of Scientists

(Continued from Page 1)

toxicology exemplifies the absurdity of a situation in which 200 million Americans are undergoing life-long exposure, yet our knowledge of what is happening to them is at best fragmentary and in the most part indirect and inferential.

"While there is little ground for forebodings of disaster, there is even less for complacency," the report said.

Mr. Finch said he would take immediate action to establish a clearing house for pesticides and a permanent advisory committee on the subject.

One Panel Urges 'Immediate' Curbs

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI).—The new, longer report of the commission on pesticides disclosed that its advisory panels—scientific specialists in many fields—expressed even greater fear of pesticides in many fields than the commission itself.

One panel, reporting evidence that a number of pesticides cause animals to produce defective babies, urged "immediate" restrictions to prevent human exposure.

The commission did not agree, several, asking only study on the effects on man. Headed by Dr. Emil M. Marik, chancellor emeritus of the University of California at Davis, the 14-member commission consists mainly of academic and industrial scientists, plus Mrs. Virginia Knauer, President Nixon's assistant for consumer affairs.

Another subcommittee report disclosed that several pesticides reduced the productivity of phytoplankton—floating plant cells—by up to 94 percent in four-hour-long experiments.

These cells, it was noted, "synthesize most of the earth's oxygen (or life) material, produce most of the atmosphere's oxygen and participate in other ways" in essential chemical cycles. "Evidence that pesticides may significantly reduce such processes is unusually important... there is urgent need for further investigation."

The Marik commission recommended in November that DDT and the related DDE be banned within two years for most uses, and that several other persistent pesticides—Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endosulfan, Kepone, Chlordane, heptachlor, lindane and arsenic—be similarly restricted.

It merely recommended detailed study of those additional pesticides that its panel on teratogenicity (birth deformations) felt should also be banned now: Captaf, Carbaryl, a 2,4-D folpet group, PCNB and 2, 4, 5-T. That panel was headed by Dr. Joseph McLaughlin Jr., of the Food and Drug Administration's food toxicology branch.

Dr. Samuel Epstein, of the Children's Cancer Research Foundation in Boston.

Both this panel and a mutagenesis panel—dealing with possible effects on human genes and hereditary material—recommended that all pesticides, old and proposed, be screened for such dangers.

"Even though the commission did not go along with this full recommendation," a geneticist not on the panel commented, "it did recommend that the several presently suspicious compounds be tested now."

The commission and its subgroups based many of their recommendations on tests for man—on what may be called "man-on-what is solidly known by precise scientific test."

Still, this group said: "Presently levels of DDT have not produced any observable effects in controlled studies on volunteers. The same is true of Aldrin-Dieldrin and other chemicals." However, it added: "Few if any foods are completely free of pesticide residues."

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	0	F	Overcast
ATLANTA	2	36	Very cloudy
BALTIMORE	13	55	Very cloudy
BOSTON	18	64	Very cloudy
BRAZILIA	25	77	Sunny
BREITENBURG	4	39	Overcast
BUDAPEST	6	43	Overcast
BURBANK	2	28	Snow
CALCUTTA	20	68	Cloudy
CANTON	16	61	Sunny
CHICAGO	12	54	Very cloudy
COLUMBIA	20	68	Sunny
DALLAS	7	45	Very cloudy
DENVER	4	39	Very cloudy
DETROIT	10	50	Partly cloudy
EL PASO	2	28	Rain, snow
GENEVA	4	39	Very cloudy
HANOI	17	63	Overcast
HONG KONG	15	59	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	19	64	Very cloudy
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy
MANILA	12	54	Cloudy
MADRID	7	45	Sunny
MILAN	2	27	Overcast
MONTREAL	18	64	Very cloudy
MOSCOW	15	59	Partly cloudy
MUNICH	2	24	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	12	54	Snow
OSLO	1	30	Partly cloudy
PARIS	8	46	Very cloudy
PHOENIX	12	54	Very cloudy
ROME	12	54	Partly cloudy
SAN FRANCISCO	0	32	Overcast
ST. LOUIS	10	50	Overcast
TOKYO	12	54	Very cloudy
TUNIS	12	54	Partly cloudy
VENICE	7	45	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	54	Snow
YOKOHAMA	9	48	Overcast
YONKING	2	26	Snow

(American temperatures taken at 9 a. m.)

(Associated Press) 7:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.

Nixon Signs Bill Reluctantly On Credit Control Authority

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—President Nixon, expressing reluctance, signed a bill today giving the Federal Reserve Board authority to regulate interest paid by banks.

The legislation was designed to preserve the authority of the Federal Reserve Board to regulate interest paid by banks. It was a step he currently does not want to take.

These sections, he said in a statement, would, if invoked, "take the nation a long step toward a more controlled economy and we can weaken the will for needed fiscal and financial discipline."

The President signed the bill shortly after Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., chairman of the congressional joint economic committee, released parts of the text of a letter he wrote to Mr. Nixon urging him to sign the bill and apply government credit controls over business spending in the fight against inflation.

Sen. Proxmire called the administration's monetary and fiscal policies "a dismal failure" in curbing capital outlays by big business.

But Mr. Nixon said "these aspects of the bill made the decision to sign it a very difficult one, but the need to prevent chaos in our interest-rate situation has made my approval imperative."

Nixon Signs Tariff Bill
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—President Nixon today signed a proclamation temporarily halting already negotiated reductions in the tariffs on 79 chemicals, including those used for photographic film, hormones and some drugs.

The White House said the proclamation was necessary because the supplementary tariff protocol covering chemicals "has not yet been implemented by the United States."

The proclamation preserves the status quo on chemical tariffs, pending action on the protocol by Congress, the White House said. The President urged congressional approval of his trade message Nov. 18.

Panther Indicted
For Murder in
Death of 2 Police

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 (AP)—Lance Bell, 20, a Black Panther party member, has been indicted by a Chicago grand jury which accused him of murdering two policemen in a gun fight Nov. 13 in which a Panther was killed.

Mr. Bell also was accused of aggravated battery and attempted murder in connection with his alleged shooting from an abandoned South Side building at nine policemen a few hours before dawn.

Folleman Frank G. Rappaport, 36, and John Gilchrist, 32, died the day after the gun fight, in which several other policemen and Mr. Bell were injured. Spurgeon J. Winters Jr., 19, a Panther, was killed in the exchange of fire.

The gun fight started when police answered a call from a resident in the neighborhood reporting that there were men with guns about.

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VICE-PRESIDENT'S VOYAGE—President Nixon points out the cities in Asia and the Pacific to be visited by Vice-President Agnew on his three-week, ten-nation trip.

News Analysis Congress Closes Out Decade As It Began—In Stalemate

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (UPI)—School's out at the Capitol for the last time in the sixties and the decade ends as it began, with a president and the legislators confronting each other like stern principal and merrymaking schoolboys.

The Congress passed one kind of tax bill one week, then under the lash of the Executive threat, settled for another. The President devised a plan to place more Negroes on construction jobs and the legislators resolved to prevent it, except that under the lure of a three-week holiday they decided they better let him have it. President Nixon now retires to compose a budget of social spending on health, education and welfare through June, 1971, while the Congress retires without even formally appropriating the moneys spent in these areas since July, 1969.

Though it all looks bizarre from the outside, Washington has had its senses dulled to such confusion. Often, the confusion is even fostered by the highest expression of the constitutional checks and balances and the happy resolution of otherwise irreconcilable interests and pressures.

Before he got used to it, John F. Kennedy saw the process here as a grave crisis. "Before my term has ended," he said in his first State of the Union message in 1961, "we shall have to test anew whether a nation organized and governed such as ours can endure."

The outcome is by no means certain.

Frustration and Ambition
President Nixon, it is known, shares some of the same apprehensions. And he is plainly preparing out of both frustration and ambition to argue next year that the obstructing Democrats have impeded his fight against crime and inflation and that the national interest now requires the election of a "loyal" Republican legislature.

But the causes of the confusion and often debilitating stalemate here go far beyond partisan division. President Kennedy always needed Republican support to prevail in a Democratic Congress. Mr. Nixon's most conspicuous setbacks found liberal Democrats voting with Republicans on conservative Democrats. Lyndon B. Johnson's landslide victory over Barry Goldwater gave him a few close circles of authority in the Congress. The majority of the members are not equipped to assume it or even to police the budget work of others.

If they really wish to reform the American system of government, this will be the arena of struggle. The Seventies, the members have promised. If they truly intend to redirect the Executive, however, they must first find the means to reform themselves.

Rebellion Without Reform
The very weakness of the Congress has therefore produced rebellion without reform, leaving the president with enormous responsibility yet often a beggar of authority. The very strength of the presidency has provoked leaderless resentments and challenges in the Congress, without coherent alternatives.

These are not the checks and balances envisioned by the founding fathers. In fact, James Madison looked to the budget-making process as the essential counterweight to Executive power.

Yet that power now resides in the White House and in a few close circles of authority in the Congress. The majority of the members are not equipped to assume it or even to police the budget work of others.

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Agnew Will Give Moon Rocks to Asian Leaders

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—U.S. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today at the White House he will be taking moon samples to leaders of the ten nations he will visit on his 37,000-mile Asian tour.

Mr. Agnew appeared before newsmen with President Nixon, who gave him an advance send-off on the journey, which will begin Friday, saying, "We wish you a good trip and a safe return."

Mr. Nixon said the Vice-President will take personal presidential messages to each of the government leaders along his route, and at every stop will be prepared to discuss bilateral issues.

During his July visit to Asia, Mr. Nixon promised to distribute samples of moon rock to world leaders. Mr. Agnew said he will be carrying some of these with him and will be accompanied on various legs of his trip by two Apollo-10 astronauts, Comdr. Eugene Cernan and Col. T. Stafford. The astronauts' wives will be along, as well as Mrs. Agnew.

Abbie Hoffman Takes Stand At Chicago Conspiracy Trial

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 (AP)—Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman described himself as "an orphan of America" yesterday from the witness stand in federal court where he and six other men are on trial.

They are charged with crossing state lines in a conspiracy to incite rioting during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Hoffman was the first of the seven defendants to testify in U.S. District Court.

Mr. Hoffman alternately scratched his flowing brown hair, clenched his upraised fist and winked at Judge Julius J. Hoffman during the administration of the oath.

In answer to the introductory question "Would you state your name?" Mr. Hoffman replied: "My name is Abbie . . . I'm an orphan of America."

"State of Mind"
Asked where he lived, Mr. Hoffman said, "I live in Woodstock nation, a state of mind for young people."

In response to other questions Mr. Hoffman said, "I'm a child of the '60s. My present occupation is a cultural revolution. But I'm really a defendant full time."

Defense lawyer Leonard I. Weinglass then asked Mr. Hoffman what he has done as a cultural revolutionary.

"I'm a rock singer, a reporter for the Liberation News Service, I'm a poet, I made a movie 'Yippies Turn Chicago' or How I Spent My Summer," he wrote a hundred articles and two books . . . and I'm currently editing a book of letters called 'Dear Abbie, Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.'"

Mr. Hoffman failed to show up in federal court today to resume his testimony. His attorney said he had been hospitalized with bronchial pneumonia.

Donald Foster, Actor, Dies at 80
HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 24 (UPI)—Donald Foster, 80, who began his career as a child actor in "Daddy Long Legs" on the stage and later appeared in scores of motion pictures, died here yesterday.

Mr. Foster, best known in recent years for his role in the "Hazel" television series, died after a long illness.

Included in the many motion pictures Mr. Foster appeared in were "The Al Capone Story," "Please Don't Eat the Daisies" and "All in a Night's Work."

Arthur Tuttle
LAS VEGAS, N.M., Dec. 24 (AP)—The death of Arthur Tuttle, 59, in California thinned the ranks of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders regiment to three old soldiers, Rough Riders Museum director Frank Norris said yesterday.

Mr. Norris said regiment records now show three survivors of the volunteer U.S. Cavalry, better known as the Rough Riders of the Spanish-American War, of Las Cruces, N.M.; Dr. George Hammer, 90, Bay Pines, Fla. and Jess Langdon, 89, Red Hook, N.Y.

Midwest Held In Icy Grip of Snowstorms

4 Die Digging Out
In Hard-Hit Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 24 (AP)—Winter struck the Midwest today as freezing winds hurled snow before them. At least four persons died in Chicago trying to dig out from almost a foot of snow in less than 24 hours.

The storm struck from Minnesota to New York and West Virginia.

The festivities of a white Christmas were tempered by the icy roads and shifting snowdrifts the storm brought with it.

In the center of the storm, its effects were sharpened by temperatures dropping close to zero in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin.

As the western Great Lakes region began to recover from the blow, Ohio, West Virginia, and parts of Virginia and Maryland were gearing to face the storm.

12 inches in W. Va.
Warnings are up for four inches of snow in the West Virginia mountains, where about a foot of snow fell over the weekend.

In northern Minnesota, 18 inches of snow fell and ten inches fell at O'Hare International Airport northwest of Chicago.

More than 900 pieces of equipment—city, state and private—were out plowing and salting the main streets and expressways of Chicago.

O'Hare airport was daily crippled as four runways were closed and flights were delayed up to two hours.

All four Illinois deaths—three men and a woman—were attributed to heart attacks suffered while shoveling snow.

Northern Indiana was hit by at least eight inches of snow, with four inches reported in Detroit. The storm built up again to dump six inches on New York's Southern Tier.

As the fury passed, the storm left its mark on the region's highways, with motor clubs issuing warnings of snow-packed and icy highways for Iowa, Illinois, southern Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan.



MERRY IS SOMETHING DIFFERENT—Barry Hall, 4, isn't quite with it, gazing at his neighbor's upside-down Christmas tree in Harwich, Mass. It's nothing symbolic, not a protest against one of society's most hallowed traditions; it's something different, and that's all he wanted to do, the neighbor said, and did.

Judge Agrees to Allow Manson To Defend Himself in Murder Trial

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24 (Reuters)—A superior court judge today allowed Charles Manson, 35, hippie cult leader, to defend himself against charges of killing film star Sharon Tate and six others in last summer's Hollywood murders.

Judge William Keene argued for an hour with the diminutive, bearded hippie about what the judge called his "sad and tragic mistake" in giving up his constitutional right to be represented in court by a lawyer.

But Manson, stroking his brown beard and listening intently to the judge, said that he had no alternative but to get his personality across in court and make it clear to the jury that he could not possibly have committed the crimes with which he was charged.

"I am also aware that I am dead already from what the newspapers have said," Manson added.

Judge Keene, granting Manson's request, said that he would not permit any other lawyers to be associated with him jointly at the hearing but Manson could call for any legal advice he wanted.

More U.S. Lawyers, Detectives
Asked to Fight Mafia in N.J.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—U.S. Attorney Frederick B. Lacey asked the Justice Department yesterday for more lawyers and investigators for his New Jersey crime probe. He said Attorney General John N. Mitchell had promised the manpower to "deal a death blow to organized crime" in the state.

Speaking to newsmen after meeting with Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lacey said, "The attorney general assured me that I am going to have that manpower we need in New Jersey to do the job we have to do."

He said he asked for eight additional assistant U.S. attorneys for his 21-man staff. He would not say how many investigators he seeks.

Mr. Lacey said he also has requested additional federal judges to be assigned to the Newark area to help clear the case load of organized-crime indictments.

A federal grand jury has indicted Newark's Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio, alleged Mafia figure Anthony "Tony Boy" Boiaro and 13 other persons—eight of them past and present city officials—on extortion and income-tax evasion charges.

Another federal grand jury has indicted Simone (Sam the Plumber) Deacalcante, termed a Mafia leader by the FBI, and 54 other persons on federal gambling charges. A third is probing the Newark office of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Lacey said the three grand jury investigations are continuing and added, "As we get additional manpower, they will continue with even greater intensity."

The federal attorney said last week's indictments marked a "substantial beginning" but added there "is still a long way to go" before organized crime is wiped out in New Jersey.

U.S. Mail Truck
Robbed of \$382,000
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—U.S. postal authorities today reported the theft of \$382,000 in a holdup of a mail truck by three men—two of them armed and one dressed as a mailman.

The money, a spokesman said, was in a military pouch from Germany to be delivered to the U.S. Treasury Department.

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Gold Medal
NEW YORK WORLD EXPOSITION 1964
ESTABLISHED 1958

Wiser Way in the Mideast

The right test for American policy in the Mideast is not whether it is popular but whether it helps move Arabs and Israelis toward a settlement. Certainly by the test of popularity, nothing much has been accomplished by the recent efforts by the Nixon administration to set itself apart from each side so as to better influence them both. The Israelis, whose precarious existence exposes them to periodic crises of confidence, have attacked the American proposals as "appeasement" of the Arabs—a charge Secretary Rogers quickly and accurately put down yesterday. The Arabs, whose fury at Israel makes them more afraid of reason than danger, claim that the proposals are a fraud. To judge only by immediate public responses, prospects for progress have never been worse.

Yet popularity is a poor test of policy, and nowhere more so than in the Mideast. There, American interests include not only support of the region's single Western-type democracy, Israel, but protection of investments in Arab states and maintenance of a certain level of order and influence, partly with and partly without the tacit cooperation of Moscow. Unquestionably, the deepening of Mideast tensions since 1967 and the seeming retreat of the parties from compromise have made it much more difficult for Washington to pursue these diverse interests. No one can be sure that ultimately a choice will not have to be made among them. So long as they seem to remain within reach, however, the administration would be derelict if it did not try to grasp them.

This is the purpose of the newly specific—as opposed to new—American suggestions for peace between Israel and Egypt, and Israel and Jordan. The United States is not trying merely to halve the distance between Arab and Israeli positions, as the loose term "even-handed" implies. It is trying to follow its own interests—all of them.

Israel's reaction is revealing. It is a small, vulnerable country which cannot survive without reaching over the heads of its hostile neighbors to friendly countries beyond. From such countries it needs arms, economic and political support, and the assurance—essential to its inner psychological balance—that it will not be abandoned. Before 1967, Israel could reach out to several for-

ign countries—Russia was once among them. After the six-day war, however, Russia moved massively into the region on the Arab side, while France (more) and Britain (less) shifted away from Israel. The United States was left as the lone outside power friendly to Israel. But Israel did not thereby become the lone regional interest of the United States. This is the source of the tension which has surfaced at this time.

The content of this tension should not be misunderstood. The United States has not abandoned Israel, no matter how sharply Israelis may suspect so at this moment. Rather, the American view is simply that while Israel's security is served in the short run by its clearcut military superiority, its security in the long run is better served by cultivating Arab moderation. The "erosion" of American support of which Israel speaks is a misnomer. What has "eroded" is Israel's regional and international position. For the United States to respond by increasing its direct support of Tel Aviv is to invite further polarization and escalation. The wiser way is to seek an accommodation that will contribute not only to Israel's security but to legitimate Arab goals as well.

Whether the Arabs will let this policy be tested is, of course, another question. It is interesting at the least that the signs emanating from the Arab summit at Rabat are inconclusive. At first the surrender to radical appeals seemed all but complete. The Palestinian guerrillas were obviously determined to subvert compromise tendencies as best they could. The news that France planned to emulate Russia in thrusting weapons into the most militant Arab hands, Libya's, electrified the conference. Yet there were other reports that Israel's displeasure at the new American proposals had confused and even irritated the more confrontation-minded Arabs. Egyptian President Nasser's walkout—his professed outrage at Saudi Arabia's and Kuwait's reluctance to further underwrite his war plans—suggested a certain refusal to go to the brink.

In these conditions, incendiary but not quite hopelessly so, the American initiative could offer the best chance—admittedly a slender one—to brake the Mideast's awesome slide toward war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Husak Under Pressure

Severe pressures are now being exerted on Czechoslovak Communist party chief Gustav Husak by the resurgent reactionary wing of his party. The pressures arise from the new balance of forces that has emerged in the wake of Mr. Husak's effective and enthusiastic purge of liberals from all key party and government posts.

The prime beneficiaries, it now develops, are those who would like a return to the worst patterns of the Novotny period, men who mistrust Mr. Husak because he was a political prisoner in the 1950s and because, early last year, he was prominently identified with the democratic movement symbolized by Alexander Dubcek.

Mr. Husak made his alarm plain by importing Janos Kadar from Hungary to preach the latter's present doctrine of subservience to Moscow combined with relative moderation in domestic policy. The pattern that Mr. Kadar has pioneered in Hungary provided much of the inspiration for the

Husak decision to send Mr. Dubcek into honorable exile as ambassador to Turkey.

The recent personnel changes point up the rapidity with which the most backward-looking forces in the Czechoslovak Communist party are gaining power and influence. Antonin Kapel, an ultra-conservative, has become party boss in the city of Prague and the infamous Miroslav Manula now occupies a similar position in the key Ostrava industrial area. These men and their friends not only want the clock turned back even more than Mr. Husak has done so far, but also favor vengeance against those who, during the "Prague spring," raised the flag of Democratic Socialism for a few months and won it such popularity.

In this tense situation there must be moments when Mr. Husak regrets that he was such an effective executor of Moscow's will in these months of what may yet prove to be his shortlived tenure in office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Problems for Bonn

There is now a clear possibility that Bonn's policy vis-a-vis the East may encroach upon that of other Western governments—the French, whose role has been dramatically cut back, the Americans, who are trying (e.g., in Helsinki) to nurture their own difficult talks with the Soviets. Here and there in Bonn there seems to be a tendency to make light of such complications or brusquely ascribe them to others' injured national egotism or the jealous arrogance of major powers. But this may be taking too easy a way out. All around Germany, both West and East, there is a more deeply rooted layer of mistrust concerning a German-Soviet detente, a mistrust based on historical experience. Bonn may find itself faced with a good many problems if this attitude becomes more clearly articulated in political circles.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Britain and the Six

The Common Market ministers have agreed to a formula for a European parliament to operate and control a central budget. And this is the power that is to be bestowed upon the European parliament, which will include the delegated representatives of

such countries as Italy and France—both struggling to contain the ever-growing menace of massive Communist influences.

This proposed European parliament would take its decisions by majority vote. The power of one nation's veto is to be ended. Britain can never submit her destinies to such a ramshackle apparatus.

—From *The Daily Express* (London).

Just what effect in practice the Six's new system for financing agriculture in the Common Market is going to have is at this point difficult to know. The Six have, undoubtedly, laid a strong foundation for building up European unity in the '70s. Its first importance is that it opens the way to our negotiations for membership.

—From *The Times* (London).

Unification Unwanted

The state of mind of the German people is a residue of the atmosphere of delusion and unreality in which they lived after the end of the war. Germany is divided and no human power wants to reunify her now or for a long time in the future. If Bonn recognized the division, this would not aggravate the position today, or delay a future reunification by one day.

—From *Corriere della Sera* (Milan).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Dec. 25, 1884
PARIS—The aspect of the city of Paris on the eve of Christmas was fully as animated as

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 25, 1919
NEW YORK—American steamers are likely to



A Christmas Story

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—On Christmas Eve, Anno Domini 1804, the Friar Giovanni wrote a letter to the Contessini Allagia Aldobrandeschi in Firenze, which may still have some meaning for this troubled time.

"The gloom of the world," he said, "is but a shadow. Behind it, yet within our reach is joy. There is radiance and glory in the darkness, could we but see; and to see, we have only to look. Confessing, I beseech you to look."

"Life is so generous a giver, but we, judging its gifts by their covering, cast them away as ugly, or heavy, or hard. Remove the covering, and you will find beneath it a living splendor, woven of love, by wisdom, with power. Welcome it, grasp it, and you touch the angel's hand."

On Christmas, Anno Domini 1958, is this nothing but the sentimentality of another age? The popular view seems to be that it is. On this festival of peace, there is war, even around Bethlehem. The gloom of the world is in the headlines. It booms out at us from every radio and television, and "Silent Night, Holy Night" has been captured by the merchants and transformed into a noisy singing commercial.

He Has a Point

Still, the friar has a point. Life has never been a more generous giver. Its gifts have never been so obscured by their "covering" and seldom have such astonishing gifts been so widely rejected as "ugly, heavy or hard." And this, oddly, is what troubles Washington at the end of the Sixties.

It is caught between the symbols and the realities, between its dreams and its fears. The symbols of Christmas have never been more apparent than they are here now. The White House has never been more beautiful in the night. The National Cathedral, serene in the dim light, presides over the city like some vague memory and monu-

ment of the past. Yet there is something different here this Christmas.

The gap between the symbols and the realities this year seems a little narrower. There is no peace on earth, but one cannot wander in this museum of our ideals without feeling that there is still a lot of goodwill among men. They are troubled by the friar's point: They are full of gloom, but sense the "radiance and glory in the darkness." They follow self-interest and party-interest, but still long for what is right and what is possible.

The Old Struggle

It is a very old story. There has always been a struggle in the capital between the nation's problems and its ideals, but it would be hard to prove that its ideals have lost ground in these last 12 months. The trend is away from the killing in Vietnam, not as fast as many desire, but it is going toward peace, and it is going that way at least partly because the American conscience is still alive.

Go around the capital and talk to the men in the middle of the debate over the war and the cities. They are cautious, often cunning, and sometimes even vicious, but even the most insensitive of them still respond to the symbols and ideals of the past, especially when it is Christmas time.

They perceive that the nation is in trouble.

"To perceive Christmas through its wrapping becomes more difficult with every year," E. H. White once wrote. "Christmas in this year of crisis must compete as never before with the dazzling complexity of man, whose tangential desires and ingenuities have created a world that gives any simple thing the look of obscurity—as though there were something inherently foolish in what is simple or natural."

Still, the simple and natural things are not destroyed, and the friar's ideals after more than 200 years are relevant even on Capitol Hill.

"No Heaven," he said, "can come to us unless our hearts find rest in it today. Take Heaven! No peace lies in the future which is not hidden in this present instant: have lost ground in these last 12 months. The trend is away from the killing in Vietnam, not as fast as many desire, but it is going toward peace, and it is going that way at least partly because the American conscience is still alive."

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Talks Not Peace

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The spirit of peace finds expression this Christmas in a spectacular outburst of negotiation. Rarely have so many bitter enemies been caught talking to one another at the same time.

But the payoff remains a far distant goal. For the governments in all the major capitals are too cautious and defensive to sweep from the era of negotiations to the time of settlement.

The volume of negotiation currently going on is staggering. At the very top, the United States and the Soviet Union are in the midst of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Proceeding down the line, there are the Sino-Soviet border negotiations; the Warsaw talks between this country and Communist China; the Vietnam peace talks in Paris; and Big Two and Big Four negotiations on the Near East, and a wide range of bilateral soundings for a European security agreement including the prospect of talks between the two Germanys.

The Reason

The operative cause behind this rash of negotiations is not in doubt. The big event was the Sino-Soviet split. It marked a visible and dramatic end to the one-to-one, eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation that, with a few intermissions, dominated world politics for twenty-five years after 1940. And the end of that atmosphere of confrontation had deep consequences for all the major capitals.

Washington found itself without the widely perceived external threat that had unified all groups in this country, and so many nations

confrontation, Washington was only able to maintain leadership by making overtures for negotiations in Southeast Asia, the Near East and the costly strategic arms race. Moscow, with its major threat coming from China, had the strongest incentive to accept the gambit. The heavy burden of defense cost the Soviet Union even more than the United States in the way of unmet internal problems. If only to clean up other fronts and save money, it made sense to try to contain the arms race with the West, and the shimmering struggle in the Near East.

Nothing Settled

Even Peking, faced with the prospect of a two-on-one encounter, had to come off it. While crazy old Mao strained at the Cultural Revolution, more practical men sought to mute a showdown in border talks with the Soviet Union, a renewed dialogue with the United States, and an acceptance of the idea of Vietnam negotiations.

But none of the underlying issues have been settled. The political and territorial conflicts dividing Europe, the Near East and South Asia are sharp as ever. The struggle for primacy among the great powers remains unresolved. Moreover, the winding down of confrontation took a political toll on leaders of boldness and vision—Lyndon Johnson, Harold Macmillan, Charles de Gaulle and Nikita Khrushchev, not to mention Mao. The hour came round for leaders stodgy and careful—for Richard Nixon, Harold Wilson, Georges Pompidou, Leonid Brezhnev, Lin Biao.

The Misunderstood U.S. Attorney General

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—In this season of joy, surely the saddest sight in America must be poor John Mitchell, the much-misunderstood Attorney General of the United States. Who is there, so story-heard that he was not moved by the interview (NYT Dec. 23) in which Mr. Mitchell told how miserably he had been treated by the Negro leaders of this country.

"Time and again, Mr. Mitchell said," according to The New York Times interview, "he has met privately with Negro leaders and has found them well satisfied with the administration's programs. Then . . . the same spokesmen go out and make public statements denouncing the same efforts."

It is enough to make a strong man weep, but it is not just the straight dealing that characterized Mr. Mitchell's year. Indeed, as one looks back on the splendid saga of the Nixon administration's first year in Washington, it is evident that John Mitchell is the one man in it who has real cause for complaint.

Mr. Mitchell, you will recall, came to his post after a distinguished career as a municipal bond lawyer in Wall Street—and the innocence, the goodwill, and the straight dealing that characterized both the law and high finance perhaps left him peculiarly vulnerable to the cynicism of the political world he entered so reluctantly. Wall Street law firms are, as everyone knows, the last surviving remnants of an earlier, happier America where every man explicitly trusted his neighbor.

First Appearance

Washington has been hard on John Mitchell. It was just last March 13 that he made his first appearance before the House Judiciary Committee, an eager, good-natured fellow come to explain why it was unwise and impractical to let the people of the United States elect the President of the United States. Although he made what every fair-minded person agreed was a compelling argument, a committee obstinately voted 29-6 for the constitutional amendment to abolish the Electoral College.

The House passed the amendment, 339-70, and then Mr. Nixon, who, everyone knows, would never have been nominated or elected without the good advice and help Mr. Mitchell gave him as campaign manager, betrayed his trust by endorsing the very proposal Mr. Mitchell had proved was foolish and unwise.

Sadly, that was not the only example of rank ingratitude John Mitchell was to experience in 1969 from those he had placed in high office. When he found Warren E. Burger in some obscure part of the federal judiciary advanced the idea of Nixon to name him chief justice, what did this ungrateful man do to show his appreciation? On the very first important case Mr. Mitchell brought before him—a case where Mr. Mitchell was trying to help his Negro friends by delaying desegregation of the Mississippi schools for another year—Chief Justice Burger ruled he was wrong.

And as if that were not enough, he convinced all the other justices to go along with him, just to spite Mr. Mitchell. And then that other "friend" of Mr. Mitchell's, the President, turned right around again and sided with the Supreme Court and sided the decision would be entered, even though Mr. Mitchell had already proved to any

fair-minded person that it was enforceable. Most men would have a delusional right to think that "innocent" trust for which Wall Street lawyers are known he tried once more. There another vacancy on the Supreme Court, and this time, after seeing the whole federal judiciary come up with Clement Haynsworth as a wonderful man, and the doorman at the Watergate Mr. Mitchell he was "well satisfied with the choice."

But three of those nasty Republican leaders of the Senate got together with some Democrats, they very unfairly persuaded other senators to reject Mr. Haynsworth. People said it was the time in 39 years someone had rejected for membership on Supreme Court, but then, it has been at least that long since attorney general as innocent, trusting and good-natured as Mitchell had been picking justices.

In November, Mr. Mitchell up to Milwaukee and made wonderful speech, in which showed "the problem of cynicism in America," especially among young people, had been caused "the deception which was practiced over the last few years" when prior administration attempts solve problems through the "liars' words." Of course the never wrote about that, and papers said it was "deceit" on Mr. Mitchell's part to admit prevented terrible visit when all those young people marching for peace in Washington on Nov. 15. They blamed Mitchell for saying pretty much same thing on television, and President ducked again, who was asked about it, and said was Mr. Mitchell's problem, his.

Lot Improves

December was a little better cause the House of Representatives knew Mr. Mitchell was right, he said they ought to scrap the Voting Rights Act, which had to enroll more than 200,000 groves in four years, and as a new law, which would be better. There were some heads-likes that terrible F. Lee Harvey Oswald, who believed Mr. Mitchell and vote his bill. (And don't anybody think so long he has picked kinds of foolish notions and Rep. William McCulloch of who wrote the civil rights act in 1964. Republican conservative and other things even more than that.)

They tried to convince the that Mr. Mitchell's plan was good as the law on the books, fortunately the real friends of rights like the entire delegations of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia believed Mr. Mitchell and vote his bill. (And don't anybody think that it was part of this "Sou Strategy" that papers keep his Mr. Mitchell for because of congressmen from Nebraska, Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming voted for Mr. Mitchell's bill and no one can say they're a South.)

With good support like that Mitchell bill won by five vote even so, it hurt Mr. Mitchell. Have men like that Rep. MacGregor from Minnesota, who against him, after he went away out to that state to end Mr. MacGregor against a 1969 Republican candidate for the

It's that kind of thing that disillusioning. It's no wonder attorney general told the man The New York Times those leaders and other civil rights cannot be trusted. "What do you expect them to do with administration, get up and of he said, and you know Mr. M. would never use profanity in New York Times unless he really upset." So even though there are of good causes asking for Christmas you might think making a little gift to the we're starting to send Mr. M. back to Wall Street, before a remaining ideals and hopes shattered. Back in municipal bond would find there are still like himself who never miss exaggerate and never discuss their friends. It would him happy and it might make new year happier for every

— 1969 —		Stocks and	Sls.		Notes
High	Low	Pct. Chg.	700	Flint & Rock	Chase

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign Bank Use Bill Splits U.S.

By Jean Heller

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—The Senate Finance Committee has split on a bill to force foreign banks to use U.S. dollars for international transactions. The bill, which would require foreign banks to use U.S. dollars for international transactions, was passed by a 12-10 vote. The bill would require foreign banks to use U.S. dollars for international transactions, which would require foreign banks to use U.S. dollars for international transactions.

Administration Turnaround Seen

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U.S. Firm Gets Berger Shares

LONDON, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Sberwin-Williams Co. has bought some 24.4 percent of the stock of the British paint firm Berger, Jensen and Nicholson, raising its total holding to 34.75 percent.

Morgan Grenfell, the U.S. firm's adviser, made the announcement today that the planned acquisition of 11.82 million shares from Colnase Corp. had been completed. Rival bidder for Berger, West Germany's Hoechst has been buying shares on the open market, bringing its total to about 2.7 million Berger shares.

Morgan Grenfell said shares were bought in the market on behalf of Sberwin-Williams on Dec. 5, but none had been bought in this way since.

Gloom Thickens in U.S. Banking

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK (NYT).—"Commercial banks now face some of the worst publicity and adverse legislation in history." This comment by Paul S. Nadler, professor of business administration at Rutgers University, sums up the dilemma that faces the U.S. banking industry on the threshold of the 1970s.

For the vast majority of the nation's banks, 1969 has been a year of unparalleled prosperity. With the exception of a relative handful of major money-market institutions in New York and Chicago, where profits have been severely squeezed by tight money, bank earnings this year have soared.

Increases of from 30 percent to 50 percent are not at all uncommon, and some banks are boasting of gains of better than 70 percent over last year.

Coming at a time when borrowing costs are at levels not seen since the Civil War, this surge in profits has produced an intense public reaction against banking, whose consequences are likely to plague the industry for many years to come.

Regulatory Pressure

Consider these developments: The tax reform bill provides for a sharp increase in taxation of banks, and perhaps more seriously, the deprivation for bank management of flexibility that has come to be regarded as fundamental in the operation of bank investment portfolios.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill to control one-bank holding companies that K.A. Randall, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, has called "disastrous" for banking.

The Federal Reserve Board, as part of its restrictive credit policy, has woven a tight web of regulations to prevent banks—especially those in the principal money centers—from bidding for funds in the open market.

In one sense, each of these developments has been the result of a specific, short-range problem, with which the Congress or the regulatory authorities have attempted to deal.

But the rulings that have resulted are not temporary affairs. Banks are concerned that the regulations will limit their ability to meet the money needs of a rapidly expanding economy.

For many bankers, it is a matter of great irony that they should be in trouble politically at a time when, to outward appearances, their influence should be at its zenith.

The entire top echelon at the Treasury Department has been taken over by ex-bankers, including Charles E. Walker as under secretary, who as executive vice-president of the American Bankers Association, was Mr. Banker for almost a decade.

Credit Demand May Double

The implications of the growing restraints on banking are serious. Charles F. Haywood and L. Randolph McGee of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York estimated recently that the demand for bank credit would double during the 1970s.

Such an expansion, they asserted, would imply an increase in bank lending on an order of \$475 billion in the next ten years. This kind of growth will be essential, they said, if the nation is going to achieve the gross national product of close to \$2 trillion that many economists are now predicting for 1980.

The economic projections on which these estimates are based may be on the high side—the Haywood-McGee model calls for average annual GNP increases of 6 1/2 percent to 7 1/4 percent—but from the bankers' viewpoint, that's not really relevant.

Whatever growth curve one projects for the economy, the bankers argue, the needs for credit are going to be tremendous.

The challenge to [bank] regulations in the decade ahead, Professors Haywood and McGee state in their analysis, "is not to impede innovation and growth by undue restriction of the flexibility of commercial banks in the management of liabilities."

Then the two men go to raise a crucial caveat: "There is some reason to question whether the present structure of monetary control is equal to that challenge."

Time and time again, bankers have bemoaned

Congressional Action Threatened If Gold Sale Pact Is Approved

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wisc., has protested to the International Monetary Fund against reported plans for its purchase of South African gold.

Rep. Reuss, chairman of the House subcommittee on international finance, raised the possibility of congressional action if such plans go forward.

There have been consistent reports of a compromise on the gold question under which the IMF, but not individual central banks, would purchase gold from South Africa to support the price near the \$35-an-ounce inter-government price.

In a letter sent to IMF managing director Pierre-Paul Schweitzer last night, Rep. Reuss said he thinks the subcommittee would be "prepared to take legislative action" to instruct the U.S. IMF representative "to do all in his power to prevent the fund, or any member, from violating the spirit of the tripartite gold agreement by purchasing new gold outside the international monetary system."

Rep. Reuss said that IMF purchases of newly mined South African gold and the resultant "floor" price would tend to encourage a higher free market price.

The result, he added, would be "a constant temptation for the conversion of officially held dollars into gold. Such an outcome would be most inconsistent with a stable monetary system."

McCracken on Outlook**Time to Ease Credit Crunch May Be Near, Official Hints**

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The head of the President's Council of Economic Advisors today became the second important administration source to indicate that the time to ease credit restrictions may be near.

However, Paul W. McCracken, the Nixon administration's top economist, emphasized that at the present time "I have not felt compelled to urge the Federal Reserve to ease up."

But, Mr. McCracken told newsmen, "we're obviously in the zone where this easing monetary

restraints is becoming more and more a live question."

"We can't stay on this course indefinitely," he said, "without having the economy drift further below its potential growth."

Last week President Nixon's Fed chairman, Arthur H. Burns, told Congress he hopes for some change the Fed's credit policy if the budget position allows.

Mr. McCracken partly agreed with this statement but quickly added that the budget is only one of the factors that must be considered, in addition to the whole trend of the economy must be taken into consideration.

Budget Position

Mr. McCracken conceded that if only the budget position were taken into account, "prospects would not be bright" for relaxing credit controls in the near future.

But he said that he hoped that the President would be able to propose a budget surplus for fiscal 1970.

He said that the tax-reform package was unfortunate in that it does not maintain federal revenue in the long run, but added that if the bill were vetoed a substantial deficit for the next fiscal year would be likely.

He refused to comment on whether the administration would seek further extension of the anti-inflation package, but indicated that other tax increases were a possibility.

Not So Rapid

The administration's chief economist conceded that the fight against inflation was not proceeding as rapidly as he had hoped.

But he said that he saw no evidence of a serious recession developing, as predicted by Chicago-school economist Milton Friedman. "I don't think a bona fide decline in business activity" will take place, he said.

On the other hand, he said that even though there were no signs of a recession, there were definite signs that the economy is cooling off, and expected declines in auto sales, "I expect to see more of this after the first of the new year," he added.

Occidental Unit Gets \$500 Million**Japanese Order**

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Occidental Petroleum Corp.'s subsidiary Island Creek Coal and Nisho-Iwai Co. of Japan said they have signed an agreement for Island Creek to supply Nisho-Iwai with 30 million tons of coal, worth \$500 million over a 15-year period.

If all options connected with the accord are exercised, the total value of the coal supply could reach \$1 billion.

Under the agreement, Nisho-Iwai is to finance construction of a new \$25 million coal mine in Buchanan County, Va. to be built and operated by Island Creek.

Island Creek said this marks the first time a Japanese buyer has financed a coal mine in the United States.

The agreement, which has been signed by both companies, is subject to approval by the government of Japan.

Siemens Unit Capital

MUNICH, Dec. 24 (Reuters).—Siemens AG said its subsidiary Siemens Finanzierungs-Gesellschaft, a financial services unit, had raised its basic capital to \$41 million from \$13,660 to finance strongly expanding data-processing and transmission business.

N.Y. Prices Rise in Holiday Mood

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, provided the New York Stock Exchange with a welcome Christmas present today.

A suggestion by President Nixon's top economic aide that the time may be nearing to urge the Federal Reserve Board to ease credit restraints sparked a brisk—and widespread—rebound in stock prices.

When the NYSE tape carried the message, "Market closed... Merry Christmas to all," the final tally showed 1,063 advancing issues and only 318 decliners.

Oils and oil-exploration stocks constituted the strongest groups, followed by rubber fabricators, electronics, airlines and a host of blue chips.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 10.36 to 794.15. Only one week earlier, the barometer had finished at 769.23, its lowest close since October, 1966.

Trading slackened noticeably during the afternoon with the advent of Christmas Eve shopping, festivities and holiday preparations.

Volume on the Big Board contracted to 11.67 million shares from the busy pace of 13.89 million shares yesterday, a session when tax-selling pressures dominated the market.

Tuesday was the final day of sell-offs as a regular five-day delivery basis and the profit for 1969. Selling for the purpose of establishing tax losses this year may be done through Dec. 31.

The market, closed tomorrow for Christmas, will re-open on Friday. However, many traders and investors are expected to take a four-day holiday.

From the opening bell, the impact of Mr. McCracken's remarks was evident. The popular market averages started out with good gains and kept improving them as the momentum carried.

The Nixon adviser said present monetary restrictions could not be continued indefinitely "without having the economy drift further below its potential growth."

The tight clamp on credit, in effect now for a full year, has been the major single depressant upon stock prices in 1969, a year when some market averages have dropped by 20 percent from their spring highs.

In a sense, Wall Street seemed to hear in Mr. McCracken's statement the government's first attempt to estimate plant and equipment spending for an entire year ahead made at this time of year. It generally supported the findings of private surveys.

In a separate report, the SEC said corporation "working capital" declined in the third quarter—the first quarterly decline since 1963, at the beginning of a recession.

Working capital is the excess of current assets over current liabilities. The decline in the third quarter is another sign of the growing squeeze on the liquidity of the economy.

The third-quarter decline was \$1.7 billion, leaving a total of \$214.6 billion. Working capital rose \$4 billion in the first half of 1969 and \$12.5 billion in all of 1968.

The big factor in the third quarter was a rise of \$11.8 billion in current liabilities, more than offsetting an increase of \$10.1 billion in current assets.

The plant and equipment investment report said that the increase in outlays in the non-manufacturing segment of the economy would be twice that in manufacturing. Manufacturing investment is projected to rise only 6 percent and non-manufacturing— including such sectors as public utilities—by 12 percent.

The report pointed out that investment outlays in the first half of the year are expected to reach an annual rate of \$77.5 billion. Thus, little further increase in the

second half would be needed to meet the projected annual total of \$78.1 billion.

Some analysts—including the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia as reported yesterday—believe that business next year will not actually increase as much as the late-1969 surveys have indicated. The reason would be a slowing of sales, profits, and thus the cash for such investments.

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Christmas Whiz in London: Australian Nickel Shares

LONDON, Dec. 24 (AP).—Santa Claus ran a poor Christmas Eve second to Australian nickel on the London Stock Exchange in the day's trading.

McDonnell Douglas, awarded the initial contract of \$1.1 billion, was the most active stock, rising 2 points to 29 1/2.

The two unsuccessful bidders were North American Rockwell, which fell 3 to 22 3/4 and a new yearly low, and Fairchild Hiller, down 3 1/8 to 13 1/8.

Action tapered off on super-shares Poseidon, which peaked at \$208.80 yesterday and eased back to \$196.80 today.

Veteran dealers called the Christmas Eve trading in North Flinders "quite fantastic" as they watched crowds of brokers in pinstripe suits showing as if they were football uniforms.

The enthusiasm means that anyone buying 100 pounds (\$240) worth of North Flinders stock day before yesterday wound up with a \$1,800 Christmas bonus.

Australian Debt Collectors Worry

MELBOURNE, Dec. 24 (AP).—Debt collectors throughout Australia are chasing people, some only teen-agers, who owe brokers over \$3 million because of losses on the high-flying mining-share market.

University students, clerks, companies, league footballers and even bankrupts were using telephones in the public gallery at the Melbourne stock exchange to rush brokers into buying when bidding was at its wildest.

One turned out to be a 17-year-old girl who lost \$9,000 and had no hope of paying.

While brokers refuse to disclose the debts as much as the late-1969 surveys have indicated. The reason would be a slowing of sales, profits, and thus the cash for such investments.

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The report pointed out that investment outlays in the first half of the year are expected to reach an annual rate of \$77.5 billion. Thus, little further increase in the

second half would be needed to meet the projected annual total of \$78.1 billion.

Some analysts—including the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia as reported yesterday—believe that business next year will not actually increase as much as the late-1969 surveys have indicated. The reason would be a slowing of sales, profits, and thus the cash for such investments.

Working capital is the excess of current assets over current liabilities. The decline in the third quarter is another sign of the growing squeeze on the liquidity of the economy.

25 1/2	14 3/4	Valley Str H	8	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
29 1/4	8 1/2	Valley Mt 50f	78	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
10 1/2	5 1/8	Valspar 33g	15	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

[illegible][illegible]

37	18 1/2	Whitling 1.50	7	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	4 1/2
10 1/2		Whitaker 20	7	2 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	2 1/2
11 3/4	3 1/2	Wichita Ind	11	4 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	4 1/2
22	8 1/2	Wichita Glib	5	15 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	1 1/2
34	2 1/2	Wichita 100	14	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2
10 1/2		Wichita 20	9 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2
37 1/2	16 1/2	Wichita 1.25	14	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2
13 1/2	4 1/2	Wilson Co Wt	41	6 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2
12	4 1/2	Wilson Bros	13	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 1/2
18 1/2	8 1/2	Wilson Pm. 10	35	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2
21 1/2	9 1/2	Wilson 100	13	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2
11 1/2		Wilson 20	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2
10	10	Winchester 100	6	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2
72 1/2	WCP 1.450	242	9 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	1 1/2
32 1/2	Water Ind 100	10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2
26 1/2	11 1/2	Wood Ind 150	24	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/2
32 1/2	20 1/2	Woodall 1	20	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/2
28 1/2	2	Wood Lin 300	22	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2
28 1/2	15	Work Wk 100	7	16 1/2	17	17	1 1/2
10 1/2		Wyand 100	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 1/2
5 1/2	7 1/2	Wyand Hary	86	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4 1/2		Wyand 200	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2
20 1/2	8 1/2	Wyand Lin	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2
23 1/2	7 1/2	Wyand 100	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 1/2
18	8 1/2	Zero Alg 10	37	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2
55	28 1/2	Zion 200	54	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1 1/2
14 1/2	5 1/2	Zion Foods	15	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2

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PEANUTS

Merry Christmas

Merry Christmas

Merry Christmas

WHAT'S WITH THE NEWSPAPER? THIS IS A HOLIDAY!

"JANUARY WHITE SALE."

WHAT WOULD YOU LADIES LIKE FOR CHRISTMAS?

GIT LOST, CLAUDE! WE'VE GOTTEN OUR OWN GIFTS!!

COME SADIE HANKINS DAY, AH IS GIVIN' MAHSELF LI'L ABNER!!

AN' AH IS GIVIN' MAHSELF HIS LI'L PAPPY!!

THERE'S BEETLE! I HOPE HE'S NOT TOO TIRED TO GO OUT DANCING TONIGHT

RING!

YOU ARE VERY LUCKY.

YOU ARE HAVING ANOTHER CHRISTMAS. DO YOU DESERVE IT? WHAT DID YOU DO FOR ANYBODY LATELY? ASK NOT WHAT ARTHUR CAN DO FOR YOU, ASK RATHER WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR ARTHUR. OH, IT IS CHRISTMAS, BUT I NOTICE THERE ARE STILL A LOT OF THINGS GOING ON IN THE WORLD WHICH RATE A FISH-EYE, IF YOU ASK ME.

DID YOU DO SOME OF THEM?

IN OTHER WORDS, SOME OF US DESERVE CHRISTMAS AND SOME OF US DO NOT.

WE KNOW WHO WE ARE...

I'D LIKE TO SEE MY SON, PEPPER SAWYER, PLEASE.

OH, BUT NO PACKAGES, NOT EVEN CIGARETTES!

HERE HE IS... CELL 36.

HELLO, SON.

WHY DAD!

YOUR MOTHER HAD ME BRING A BUNCH OF PRESENTS, SON, THINKING THEY MIGHT BRIGHTEN YOUR CHRISTMAS A BIT.

I UNDERSTAND, DAD, BUT IT'S GOOD ENOUGH JUST HAVING YOU HERE.

THERE'S A CROWD COMING THIS WAY...

AND THEY'RE BEARING GIFTS!

BLESS THEIR HEARTS... WE'LL ROLL OUT THE RED CARPET.

I WOULDN'T, SURE... THAT TAR AND CHICKEN FEATHERS WILL REALLY LOUSE UP A RUG.

NO! IT'S SUCH A BEAUTIFUL NIGHT! I WAS THINKING IT MUST HAVE BEEN A NIGHT MUCH LIKE THIS ALMOST 2000 YEARS AGO THAT HE WAS BORN!

AND IN THESE 2000 YEARS WE'VE NOT ACHIEVED PEACE ON EARTH?

THIS WAS THE YEAR IN WHICH MAN TOOK THAT FIRST GIANT STEP! LET US HOPE IT WILL LEAD DOWN A PATH TO LASTING PEACE FOR ALL OF MANKIND!

God rest you merrie, Gentlemen ----

Let nothing you dismay

FOR PETE'S SAKE, JERRY! WILL YOU HURRY IT UP?

RELAX, MR. DIRECTOR! HOW LOW BUDGET CAN A PICTURE GET THAT YOU WORRY ABOUT THE LIGHT BILL?

GREAT CAESAR'S GHOST! I NEVER WAS A QUICK-CHANGE ARTIST. SOMETIMES MR. KIRBY ASKS A GOOD DEAL...

JUMP, BONNIE! JUMP!

COMING AT YOU, PROFESSOR!

BLONDIE

WE'RE HOLDING ELECTION FOR NEW PRESIDENT OF OUR CLUB TOMORROW

SALLY ISN'T GOING TO RUN, KATIE ISN'T GOING TO RUN, AND I'M NOT GOING TO RUN, EITHER

IN FACT, NONE OF THE GALS WANTS TO RUN

IT'S THE FIRST ELECTION WE'VE EVER HAD WITH NOBODY IN IT

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West waited until North-South had reached four hearts before showing his spade support. This sacrifice would have proved too expensive if North-South had been able to double, but North not unnaturally continued, and South was eventually faced with the problem of trying to make 11 tricks with a shaky trump suit.

Other things being equal, the best percentage play of such a heart suit is a close proposition. Any first-round play is liable to leave the declarer with a guess on the second round. But in this case South had a clue to the winning play.

West decided that his side was not going to go far in spades, and that it might be important to develop a club trick before South could obtain discards on diamonds. He therefore made the unorthodox lead of the club four, which gave declarer an anxious moment. He realized, however, that the contract had no chance if East held the club king. He played low from dummy and won with the nine when East played the eight.

East's overall surely indicated a high card outside the spade suit. As West was now known to have the club king, the heart ace was surely on declarer's right. He led a low trump from his hand, and when West played low the key play of the seven was made from the dummy.

East won the ace, and it did not matter what he returned. After taking the heart king, South could lead diamond winners from dummy to dispose of his losers. West could make his trump trick when he pleased.

The heart seven was the key card in the deal. The contract was unobtainable with any lead provided South made the winning play in the trump suit.

NORTH
♠ K72
♥ A Q J 10 8 6
♦ A 10 5 3
♣ A 10 5 3

WEST
♠ J 9 6 4 2
♥ Q 10 4
♦ 9 5 2
♣ K 4

EAST (D)
♠ K Q 10 5 3
♥ A 6
♦ 7 4 3
♣ 3 8 6

SOUTH
♠ A 8 7
♥ J 9 8 5 3
♦ K
♣ Q 9 7 2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
Pass Pass Pass 1 ♠
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠
Pass Pass 4 ♠ 5 ♠
Pass 5 ♠ Pass Pass

West led the club four

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SWAT LISP EVERY
PAUL INTO RATIO
EXERCISES STACK
TYPER TREAT GEE
DONALDS MERL
ABE COTE SIRA
PARAKEET AYAH
REDRESS HASBIEB
NAIT PHIERER
YEA FRANK ODA
HIVE BREASTS
ONE NOINK IONIA
RANGE ONIONKING
ANGEL DIRK ANTI
LEERS EGIS SOON

BUZZ SAWYER

WIZARD OF ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LELIS

ODEPT

GOUTIN

TYSSEM

THE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE

BOOKS

LOVE AND WILL

By Rollo May, W.W. Norton, 352 pp.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ROLLO May's extraordinary book was ignored by this column when it first appeared three months ago, for which some of us should have our space-bar thumbs chopped off and tried for hors d'oeuvres. It is wise, rich, witty, and indispensable; a meditation rather than an apocalyptic seizure; a text on consciousness as well as an approach to psychotherapy; an argument for the fashioning of a set of values appropriate to our biological, historical and individual selves, as we apprehend them in the fitful modern gleam; an escape from determinism. It should not only have been reviewed; it should have led any list of important books published in 1969.

Cartographing the human personality is a risky business. There is no "where" for ego and id; nor do they "do" anything as such. We must infer from symptoms. Dr. May begins with symptoms before moving on to remedies, or "values." Thus we must first agree—I think it indispensable—that there is a crisis of love and will, a spiritual impotence, today. On the one hand, joyless promiscuity: "Alienation from the body... separation of emotion from reason... the use of the body as a machine." On the other, man's political helplessness: "even if he did exert his will—or whatever illusion passes for it—his actions wouldn't do any good anyway."

Such an agreement secured, we can grapple with May's conceptual apparatus, which is tripartite. First, "eros" a meta-sex, within and outside us, drawing us toward possibilities and ideal forms, eliciting our capacity to reach out, to mold our own futures. Next, "the demonic"—our biological underground (lust, rage, power), which is either integrated "on the personal dimension" of consciousness or destroys us. Finally, "intentionality"—"a n assertive response of the person to the structure of his world."

"Awareness of our capacity to choose." Our means of putting the meaning surprised by consciousness into action. Consider love. Freud and contraption combined to unblock the Victorian straitjacket, and sex was liberated. Into what? "Into," says May, "an unbounded and empty sea of free choice (which) does not in itself give freedom, but is more apt to increase inner conflict." Into a "new Puritanism": God will not punish you; therefore you have only yourself to blame. Into a machine-like series of casual copulations, without the experience of giving feelings, sharing fantasies, offering the inner psychic richness that normally takes a little time and enables sensation to transcend itself in emotion and emotion

to transcend itself in two and sometimes love. Time: "dependability, ingness," the kind of ment that complicate deepens a human relat. Instead, we have "abo sex," playing it cool, w ness? the cult of te efficiency: experts se orgasm, not man and seeking intimacy. All we go to bed because not each other; a bed, because we are to look in each other's in bed one can turn aw head."

Freud's Fault: Orthodox psych sometimes encourages a tion-proof boudoirism. why May quotes half-ap ly the quip by C. Macfar bell: "psychoanalysis is ism in Bermuda shorts, thinking of sex as a te be reduced, and the b the sex as a mechanism ing gratification by way less objects (causal treat; wound man in his trax tal capacity, his variu Part of this was Freud and part the fault of gones. Freud for two-t his life tried to reduce libido, as though like Eian physics it could be ed. When at last he ha the fact that the pleas ciple was self-defeatn ing to tenseness aloth, —he came up with a i erce and a brand-new The epigones found th nal formulation too pi and settled for dispens tarian cookies to ther adjust, slay "the d climb off your thro: oedipal-cycle.

So love was made fa lalized into proximate robbed of duration, im and even tragic gloss. All declining cultures, stripped down into Cr motion, no feeling, Y robotism. The dynam ment of nature, the pu ment of positive-negat female process, has b into a universal joint, might-as-well smoke st ing on" (as in TV, s ultimate admission of Is there a way-out? ness," says May replt ripples in the affirmat be loved not because o needs, or because it s the treat, or because inhibited sex, or beca adjustment, or becau make us happy—but s cause it is lovely. Lov erodes a pull upon a drawn to life by love. That's eros. Tune in for the demonic, int, and May's gentle, synthesis.

Mr. Leonard is a bool for The New York

CROSSWORD

By Wil

ACROSS

1 Tranquility.

6 Not out of this world.

13 One of Santa's reindeer.

14 Like the Bethlehem scene.

16 Fall flowers.

17 Well-informed.

18 Fabric frames, in Britain.

20 Chooses.

21 Damage.

22 Month: Abbr.

24 European dormice.

25 Before.

26 Fold of skin on cow's throat.

28 By birth.

29 Mend again.

32 Photo lab equipment.

35 Great.

37 Festive.

38 Friendly disposition.

42 Near.

46 Globe.

47 — to eye.

49 Written in a major key.

50 Take as one's own.

own.

53 With 1, 6, 38 and 42 Across, a seasonal message.

54 Nerve suffix.

55 Arms, Las Vegas style.

57 Fix spilled beads.

60 Emit beams.

62 Short jacket.

63 Antimime device.

64 Unit of electricity.

65 Plants again.

68 Pours.

DOWN

1 Act affectedly.

2 Began.

3 With regard to.

4 Document: Abbr.

5 Gaelic.

6 Small work.

7 Doze.

8 Italian family.

9 Coral island.

10 Western event.

11 Outlined copy.

12 Item in a hallway.

13 Mate of 13 Across.

15 Inferior.

19 Disturbance.

23 Sharp te

26 Western word.

27 Town in Texas.

28 Like lay soil.

31 Do arith

33 Liliaceo

34 Inexper

36 Rudime

38 Scored, game.

39 One wh commar

40 Like a r leaf.

41 Ogler.

43 For an in law.

44 Spoile

45 Cade

48 Compas

51 Footthi

52 Very sh

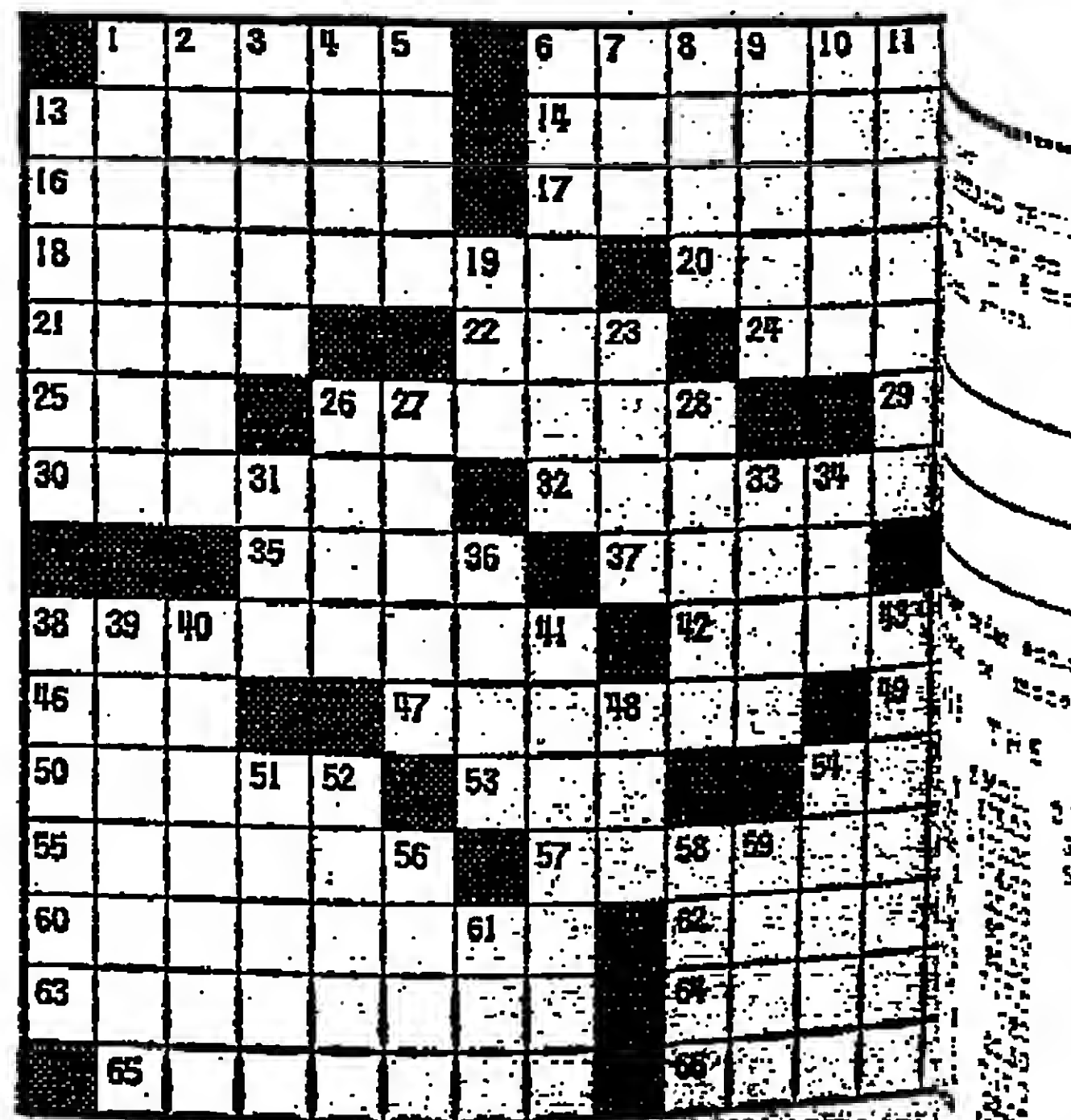
54 Fruit of

56 Fill con

58 Rude di

59 Volume

61 Wool w unit.



هكذا من الأجل